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Foreign Newspapers, News Agencies and Radios Give Wide Publicity

to Speech of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG,

"Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country"

Newspapers, news agencies and radios of foreign countries gave wide publicity to the historic speech of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country."

The December 26 dispatch of TASS and the December 28 issue of **Pravda**, organ of the Central Committee of the CPSU, reported of the speech.

They referred to the part of the speech stating that twenty four years have elapsed since a genuine people's Constitution, the first of its kind in the history of the Korean people, was adopted and in this period epoch-making changes have taken place in the political, economic and cultural fields. They quoted the following passage of the speech:

"Our realities today urgently demand the establishment of a new Socialist Constitution legally to consolidate the tremendous achievements of our people in the socialist revolution and building of socialism and lay down principles for the political, economic and cultural spheres of socialist society."

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, they reported, said that the adoption of the Socialist Constitution would be a great event of historic significance and it would provide the Korean people with a sure legal guarantee in the struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

They highlighted his reference to the principles of the foreign policy invariably pursued by the Government of the Republic and to the important task of achieving the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Renmin Ribao, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and **Jiefangjun Bao** and **Kwangming Ribao**, leading newspapers of China, carried the detailed gist of the speech on December 28.

The papers printed it under the title "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country,' a speech made by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of Korea."

In the first part of his speech, "The Struggle of the Government of the Republic for the Socialist Revolution and Building of Socialism," Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, the papers wrote, said that the socialist revolution started after the carrying out of the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution in the northern half following liberation, but, because of the war ignited by the U.S. imperialists, it had to be interrupted, and virtually it started after the war.

The papers referred to the words of the Leader that the Korean people achieved great victories as a result of vigorous struggle for the socialist construction by relying on the triumphant socialist system.

The papers dwelt on the second part of his speech, "The Superiority of Our Socialist System," and quoted him as saying, **"Through their own experience our people are convinced that only the socialist system can guarantee genuine liberties and rights to the working masses and provide them with the most bountiful and happy life; they regard it as the greatest honour and pleasure to live and make revolution under this system. The people in the northern half of the Republic will not yield to anyone our socialist system which they themselves have chosen and whose superiority and great vitality have been unequivocally proved, and they are all aglow with a determination to fight on staunchly to consolidate and develop this system."**

Referring to the third part of the speech "The Main Content of the Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," the papers quoted the Leader as saying that the Socialist Constitution correctly reflects the achievements made in the socialist revolution and building of socialism in Korea, defines the principles to govern the activities in the political, economic and cultural fields in socialist society and the basic rights and duties of the citizens and stipulates the composition and functions of the State organs and the principles of their activities and that it is to protect by law the socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat established in the northern half of the Republic and to serve the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The papers mentioned the fourth part "Our Tasks in the Consolidation and Development of the Socialist System." The Leader, the papers wrote, stressed that the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people are confronted today with the historic task of attaining the complete victory of socialism and that in order to carry out the task the socialist system should be further consolidated by actively promoting the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions.

The papers dwelt on the programmatic tasks advanced by him.

The papers underscored the words of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung that all the brilliant victories and successes the Korean people achieved in the past years testify to the correctness and indestructible vitality of the *Juche* idea of the Workers' Party of Korea and demonstrate the inexhaustible strength of the Korean people.

The Hsinhua News Agency and Radio Peking reported in detail the Leader's speech on December 27 and 28 respectively.

A recent issue of **Unen**, organ of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, reported of the speech.

The December 27 issue of **Rabotnichesko Delo**, organ of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and the same day's issue of **Narodna Armia** carried the content of the speech.

The Burmese papers **Hanthawaddy**, **Chemong** and **Butamir** reported about the historic speech in their December 27 issues, carrying portraits of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Another Burmese paper **Rokta Pitu Nesing** also reported of the historic speech of the Leader.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved Leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** and Comrade **Kim Il** received a message of warm congratulations from Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, on their respective elections as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

✦ Upon his being elected as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** received telegrams of warm greetings from **Leopold Sedar Senghor**, President of the Republic of Senegal; Comrade **Amilcar Cabral**, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands; Comrade **Antonio Kubillo**, General Secretary of the Self-determination and Independence Movement of Canary Islands; and from **the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden.**

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, on his 60th birthday.

✦ Ushering in the New Year, Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received New Year's cards or messages of New Year's greetings from Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; **Julius K. Nyerere**, President of the United Republic of Tanzania; **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic; **Gregoire Kayibanda**, President of the Republic of Ruanda; **Moussa Traore**, Head of State, Premier of the Government and Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation of the Republic of Mali; **Siaka Probyn Stevens**, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; **Mathieu Kerekou**, President of the Republic of Dahomey; **Leopold Sedar Senghor**, President of the Republic of Senegal; and from **U Ne Win**, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent New Year's cards or messages of New Year's greetings to the government leaders of these countries.

✦ On the New Year 1973, Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received messages of greetings from **Narciso Isa Conde**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party; **Missamanan**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand; **the Central Executive Committee of the Central Command of the Popular Front for Liberation of Oman and Arabs Gulf; the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine; the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard of Brazil**; and from **the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden.**

✦ On the New Year 1973, **the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** received messages of greetings from **the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France**; and from the **Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru.**

Foreign Publishing Houses, Newspapers and Magazines Print

Works of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Immortal works of the great Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, genius of revolution and one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolution, were published in great numbers in foreign countries.

The classical work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, "Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," was published in Kurdish by the "Iraq" Publishing House. His another work: "On Socialist Construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean Revolution," was put out in Swedish by the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association, in German by the "Prejeryon" Printing and Publishing House in Geneva, Switzerland and in Spanish by the "Prensa Latinoamericana E.A." Publishing House in Chile and by the Marxist International Publishing House in Venezuela.

"Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," was printed in the People's Republic of the Congo, Uruguay and Colombia. The Spanish version of the work published in Colombia carries on its front cover the note reading: "In commemoration of the 60th birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung."

Other brilliant works of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung were also published in many countries: "The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia against U.S. Imperialism Will Surely Win Victory" in Spanish in Venezuela, "Let Us Embody the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-Sustenance and Self-Defence More Thoroughly in All Fields of State Activity" in Spanish in Colombia and "For the Establishment of a United Party of the Working Masses" in Burmese in Burma.

Pakistani publishing houses gave wider publicity to immortal classical works of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The "Ahmad" International Publishing House in Pakistan brought out "The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia against U.S. Imperialism Will Surely Win Victory," "Talk to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper **the New York Times**," "On Further Intensifying the Class Education of the Party Members," "On Eliminating Bureaucracy," "On Some Questions of Party and State Work in the Present Stage of the Socialist Revolution," "On Creating Revolutionary Literature and Art," and "The Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." The "S.T." Publishing House put out "On the Results of the Inaugural Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea" and other works of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Progressive Publishing House in Nepal published the immortal classical works of the Leader, "On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," "Talk to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper **the New York Times**," "Answers to the Questions Raised by the Iraqi News Agency," "Reply to the Letter of the President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington," "Ideological Education of the Youth Is the Basic Task of the Democratic Youth League Organizations," "Let Us Strengthen the Revolutionary Forces in Every Way to Achieve the Cause of Reunification of the Country," "To Give Full Play to the Great Vitality of the Unified and Detailed Planning of the National Economy," and "New Year Address" (January 1, 1972).

All the above-mentioned books carry portraits of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The immortal classical work of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, "The Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples Is Invincible," has been recently published in English in the U.S.A. The publisher of the book is the California Committee for Solidarity with Korean People.

Foreign newspapers and magazines carried many classical works of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The full text of "On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," answers of Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by journalists of the Japanese newspaper **Mainichi Shimbun**, was carried by the Somali newspaper **Vanguard**, Tanzanian newspaper **Ngurumo**, Kuwait papers **Daily News** and **Rai El Amam**, Zambian paper **Daily Mail**, Sudanese paper **Nile Mirror**, and Lebanese paper **Al Yom.**

"Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" was given in full on the Swedish paper **Aljedet**, Nepalese papers **Arpan** and **Matribhumi**, Egyptian paper **Al-Akhbar**, Lebanese paper **Al Shaab**, Indian paper **Jan Morcha**, and Peruvian weekly **Oiga.**

Many other foreign newspapers and magazines also carried works of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

All the newspapers and magazines carried his photographs with the texts of his works, some his portraits, some his photographs taken with foreign guests or with children.

The Egyptian paper **Al-Akhbar** printed the full text of his brilliant work, "On Socialist Construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean Revolution," with the introductory note, reading: "This work instills in the Korean people pride in and happy feelings of living and making the revolution under the leadership of the great Leader of the revolution in the most superior socialist society established by him; it forcefully arouses them to the struggle for national reunification and nationwide victory of the Korean revolution. It also gives a great inspiration to the peoples of the friendly countries fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people. It serves as a weapon of struggle for the peoples who were liberated from colonial enslavement."

The Singapore paper **Minbao** carried the above-said work with the following introduction: "This work serves as a powerful weapon for the peoples engaged in revolution and those who came free of colonial subjugation, enriching their experiences."

The Pakistani paper **Anjam**, too, printed the same work with the introductory words that this work of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung is a brilliant, historic literature which enriched the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism.

To Make 1973 a Decisive Year in Fulfilling Six-Year Plan

☆☆

The working people of our country are now effecting a new revolutionary upsurge in all fields of the national economy to carry out the programmatic tasks set forth by the great Leader of our Party and people Comrade Kim Il Sung in his speech at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly and in his New Year address, with infinite emotion of and national pride in having elected him as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In his New Year address our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The revolutionary tasks raised before us this year are very difficult and enormous. All the working people must valiantly get over all difficulties and obstacles and bring about a new, great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction by giving a fuller scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and thus make the year 1973 a decisive year in the carrying out of the Six-Year Plan."

Under the sagacious guidance of the Leader our working people won brilliant victory in the fulfilment of the national economic plan for last year.

Entering 1973, the third year for the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, they are stepping up a struggle for increased production with an adamant resolve to bring about a new leap and make this year a decisive year in carrying out the Six-Year Plan, as was taught by him.

New Determination for Struggle

The Leader said that for the advancement of the engineering industry priority must be given to rapidly and steadily increasing the production of machine tools. Bearing this teaching deep in mind the workers of the Chollima Huichon Machine Tool Plant set a new combat target of turning out more machine tools.

The employees of this plant are resolved to fulfil this year's plan, set 35 per cent higher than last year's results, before October 10 (the founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea) and overfulfil it by 20 per cent by the end of the year, and they challenged the workers, technicians and office employees of all factories and enterprises throughout the country to a socialist emulation.

To successfully carry out their huge assignments for this year ahead of schedule, they set themselves a new target—to increase labour productivity by 30 per cent over last year's by more firmly equipping themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader, continuously raising high the torch of the technical innovation enkindled by him and launching an energetic collective technical innovation drive—and they are striving hard to reach this goal without fail. Especially, they are vigorously pushing ahead with the work to introduce into processing more automatic cutting lathes including program automatic cutting lathes.

Besides, they are making efforts to increase production to the maximum and economize in labour and material by raising the level of technique and skill and improving the management of their enterprises.

In response to the call of the workers in Huichon, the workers of other factories and enterprises all over the country are also making utmost efforts to increase production.

Meanwhile, the agricultural working people in different parts of the country are also waging a dynamic struggle to bring about a new revolutionary upsurge in farming this year.

Last year the agricultural working people in Kangdong county registered a great success in agricultural production. This year they set the target of increasing grain output again. To attain this goal they made up their minds to finish this year's farming preparations before February 15, far earlier than usual, and are waging a vigorous struggle.

The agricultural working people throughout the country are pushing forward their farming preparations at an unprecedentedly high speed, keeping their farm machines and farm implements in good shape, securing seeds of good quality, producing more manure and levelling fields for effective operation of machines.

In particular, the agricultural working people in Anbyon county are making a fresh innovation in their farming preparations with a resolve to produce 1.2 tons of more rice and one ton of more maize per *chongbo* and increase the output of fruit 1.6 times and that of meat, cocoons and vegetables 1.7 times and eggs 4.7 times.

Innovation Made in Producing Granulated Iron and Structural Steel

The steel-makers of the Chongjin Steel Plant, a metallurgical centre on the northern tip of our country, are putting up a vigorous struggle for increased production to fulfil their huge assignments for this year, set 31.4 per cent higher than last year's results, before October 10.

Through the thoroughgoing technical management of metallurgical facilities and the active introduction of advanced techniques, they have achieved in recent 5 days such a success as overfulfilling their plan for the production of granulated iron by 12 per cent, cast steel by 0.3 per cent and ferro-alloy by 0.6 per cent.

On top of it they are vigorously stepping up a technical innovation drive for eliminating arduous and heat-affected labour so that they can reach their goal with flying colours while working easily and efficiently.

1,300,000 km. Non-Accident Run

The crew of the Chongjin locomotive corps are unfolding a vigorous struggle to run without accident and carry more freights to satisfactorily meet the requirement of transport ever growing with the rapid development of the national economy. As of the beginning of December last they travelled 1,000,000 kilometres with no accident and as of January 3 this year they covered 1,300,000 kilometres.

Not resting on their laurels the crew of this corps are making all efforts to run 2,500,000 kilometres without any accident before April 15 this year and fulfil their yearly plan for transport by September 9.

As of January 3 the crew of the Pyongyang locomotive corps succeeded in covering 1,000,000 kilometres without accident. They are now doing their utmost to attain their new target — to run 2,000,000 kilometres without accident.

Monthly Plan Fulfilled in Three Days

To implement the Leader's teaching that a new innovation should be made in the production of consumer goods this year, the workers of the Pyongyang Textile Mill are turning out a wide variety of high-quality fabrics in greater quantities.

Displaying a high degree of political enthusiasm, the textile workers here who are boundlessly loyal to the Leader have achieved an amazing success which can hardly be measured by any rated capacity and norm.

Making full preparations for their work and introducing new advanced working methods, three textile workers here topped their monthly quotas in three days. In the same period more than 250 workers did as much work as ten days' assignments. Thus only in three days this mill produced 1.3 times as much fabrics as planned originally.

At a modernly-equipped pit of the Anju Colliery whose workers are afire with enthusiasm to increase coal production in hearty response to the New Year address of the Leader

A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (9)

Flames of the Revolution Flare Up in Northern Areas of Our Country

In March 1934 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Korean People's Revolutionary Army by reforming the organizational system of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army to firmly establish the chain of unified command of the guerilla units which had grown and gained in strength and to further expand and develop the armed struggle. And he organized and conducted military and political activities more vigorously in vast areas.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

...We must make the flames of revolution rage more fiercely in the homeland by advancing to the border regions and expanding the sphere of armed struggle into the homeland as early as possible....

To carry out the policy set forth by the Leader many small units of the KPRA and political workers were sent into the homeland.

Visible in hall No. 13 of the museum are data showing the fact that he organized and guided KPRA's military and political activities in the northern areas of our country.

The then newspapers, secret documents of Japanese imperialism, photos and historic remains vividly show how the details and political workers dispatched by the Leader advanced into the homeland, dealt heavy blows to the Japanese imperialists and aroused our people to the anti-Japanese struggle.

A confidential document of Japanese imperialism drawn up at the time pointed out:

"It is said that to make preparations for an armed operation in the northern border areas of Korea, a Korean armed operation corps has been formed with those competent workers selected from the guerillas and the members of the Red Guards in every district since late April and are now being sent to the northern boundaries of Korea from the Liangshuichuantzu, Musan and Kando areas." (The October issue of "Recent Data on the Communist Party," published by the Central Executive Office of the Manchoukuoan Concordia Association in July, 1933, pp. 7-8.)

Through the data I came to know clearly how desperately the Japanese imperialist aggressors tried to strengthen the defences of the frontiers, flurried by the advance of the KPRA.

The Japanese imperialists convened secret meetings of the military authorities and the police frequently and were engrossed in augmenting the number of guards on a large scale and arming them with new weapons, building airfields and perfecting the roads along the border line.

With no scheme could they, however, stave off the advance of the KPRA.

The details sent by the Leader carried out bold combat activities to annihilate the Japanese imperialist troops and policemen in Musan, Yuson, Onsong, Kyongwon counties of North Hamgyong Province and other northern border areas, instilling the confidence of victory in the people.

The then newspapers on display in the museum reported on the activities of these small units under the blockletter titles: "Korean People's Revolutionary Army Dispatches Four Death Bands. Armed Groups Make Frequent Appearance on Organized Plan" (The January 8, 1935 issue of **Choson Chungang Ilbo**) and "Break through Border Line 40 Times. Armed Groups Number More Than 50. Over 70 Graduates of Police Training Course Dispatched Again. Border Defence Line Strained" (The February 9, 1935 issue of **Tong-a Ilbo.**)

According to reports, KPRA units raided into Onsong, assaulting the sub-county office and the house of the sub-county head and showering fire on the frontier guards and policemen there. They appeared at Hoeryong in North Hamgyong Province and had a fierce engagement with Japanese imperialist troops and policemen there, scattering anti-Japanese propaganda leaflets.

On show in the museum are pistols used by men of the KPRA who displayed courage in the battles.

These pistols are permeated with the indomitable fighting spirit and the heroic stamina of the anti-Japanese forerunners who fought bravely for the freedom of the fatherland and the liberation of the people, dedicating even their lives without hesitation.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung lending a helping hand at a peasant's home in Liangshuichuantzu near the Tuman-gang River in the spring of 1933

In September 1933 when guerillas advanced into Kyongwon county, North Hamgyong Province, a guerilla who was shot by the enemy while swimming across the River Tuman-gang came up to the surface again at the very moment of death and threw his pistol at his comrades with all his strength, shouting "Comrades, take over this pistol." When I saw the pistols on show in the museum I felt as if I were hearing his shout.

I looked at the data on the activities of the political workers with unabated interest.

Data on display there prove the fact that political workers set up secret camps in many places including the Karaji-bong Hill in Musan county and the Soksaegol Valley in Hoeryong county, North Hamgyong Province, and unfolded a bold struggle establishing contacts with the revolutionary people in industrial centres, ore mines, collieries, ports and rural areas in northern Korea.

A confidential document of Japanese imperialism wrote:

"...A secret organization called the Worker-Peasant Union was formed at Wolpa-dong, Mipo subcounty, Onsong county, North Hamgyong Province, to achieve the independence of Korea and her communization. The members of this organization... established contact with a man of the KPRA dispatched into the homeland and received from him written propaganda published by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and distributed it. On the other hand, between December 1934 and the late February 1935 they made more than 10 red silk banners embroidered with a hammer and a sickle each and handed them to the KPRA on March 2 through the man mentioned above. In this way they kept in close touch with the KPRA.

These activities are aimed to communize Korea under the guidance of the KPRA and such campaign tactics are rarely to be found." (The 6th issue of "Ideological Briefing," published by the Ideological Department of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the High Court of Justice in March 1936, pp. 18-19.)

Resourceful and brave indeed were the activities of the political workers who widely explained and propagated to the workers, peasants and other broad masses of the people the great revolutionary ideas and the revolutionary line of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the 'brilliant' achievements scored in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and organized and mobilized them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

Also visible in the museum are oil cups for lamp and other historic relics the political workers used when they were conducting activities at the secret camps set up on the Karaji-bong Hill in Musan county and Soksaegol Valley in Hoeryong county, North Hamgyong Province, upholding the policy set forth by the Leader.

Seeing the historic remains I deeply felt the boundless loyalty to the Leader of the revolutionary fighters who sat up all through the night under the lamplight at the secret camps and paved the way of struggle for the restoration of the fatherland.

I felt my heart swelled with emotion when I saw photos of revolutionary battle sites—photos of Mt. Wangjae-san, a historic mountain of the fatherland, the streets of Tumen and Liangshuichuantzu, the Changdok ferry in Onsong county, the Hunyung bridge in Kyongwon county, Pyonju village in Yuson county, etc. where the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units and political workers sowed the seeds of revolution.

Then I looked at the data on the people's struggle against Japanese imperialism waged extensively under the influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Visible in the newspapers then published are the reports that workers' strikes and the tenancy disputes of peasants broke out in succession and various forms of anti-Japanese struggle waged fiercely all over the country including Pyongyang, Hamhung, Chongjin and Songrim.

Even according to the doctored figures released by Japanese imperialism, there were 731 cases of strike involving 58,871 workers between 1931 and 1934. In the same period 280 disputes to secure the rights of tenancy broke out with the involvement of over 15,000 peasants.

The Korean people's struggle against Japanese imperialism centering on the anti-Japanese armed struggle gained momentum as the days went by, shaking the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism to its very foundation.

Indeed, it gave a great inspiring strength to the struggle of the oppressed and exploited people the world over.

In its article captioned "The Development of the Revolutionary Movement in Korea and the Task of the Japanese Proletariat," **Akahata**, the organ of the Japan Communist Party, said:

"The Korean toiling masses... are now aware that the overthrow of Japanese imperialism alone brings them genuine national independence. Herein lies the source of strength of the guerillas who are waging a death-defying battle and herein lies the reason for the further upsurge of the struggle of the revolutionary masses in Korea following the Manchurian incident. Besides, the working people in Korea are now under the great spiritual influence of the guerilla warfare being expanded in Manchuria.... In carrying out our immediate task of organizing the people's resistance to Tennoism, such development of the revolutionary movement in Korea is of great significance." (The August 20, 1932 issue of **Akahata.**)

When I was proceeding to the next hall of the museum, my heart swelled with a great pride in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and guided by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Hong Rae Hui

Experience of Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle Is Priceless

From the Impressions of Foreigners on the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle Organized and Led by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

On January 12 five years ago, the Havana Cultural Congress adopted as its document "The Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle of the Korean People Organized and Waged under the Personal Leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung."

The document has aroused hearty response and enjoys warm support and sympathy among many friends and revolutionary peoples in the world for its perfect, systematic presentation of the great revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his scientific theory on the strategy and tactics of the armed struggle including guerilla warfare and his priceless experience.

A professor of history of the Havana University said, "The experience of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, is indeed a brilliant model without equal in the history of any other country."

He stressed, "Today the precious experience of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung provides a great revolutionary inspiration and the source of strength to the Latin-American peoples who are fighting against the brutal oppression and exploitation of the U.S. imperialists. In particular, 'The Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle of the Korean People Organized and Waged under the Personal Leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung,' the document on the strategy and tactics of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle adopted at the Havana Cultural Congress, has become a text book indispensable to the historians. Indeed, the experience of the Korean revolution shows that the genuine independence can be gained only through revolution, through armed struggle. That is why the peoples fighting for national liberation from the yoke of colonialism are learning from his attainments in the struggle and making practical application."

A representative of the Oman National Liberation Movement in Algiers made the following remarks:

"The experience of the Korean people's anti-Japanese armed struggle serves as a guide to struggle for the people who must free themselves from the yoke of imperialism. Particularly, the line of armed struggle set by Comrade Kim Il Sung on forming the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army clearly shows the way for the people under imperialist oppression to follow for their liberation."

A representative of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana in Havana had this to say. "The anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people is inconceivable apart from his wise leadership. Already in the early years of revolutionary struggle he declared, 'We **can seize power only when we take up arms.**' This proves his brilliant leadership."

A representative of the Brazilian revolutionary organization in Havana said, "Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, taught that a violent struggle, an armed struggle, is essential to defeating imperialist forces and that the people can win power only through an armed struggle. Precisely herein lies the sagacity of his leadership." He continued, "The experience of the anti-Japanese armed struggle personally organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, provides a shining example of world-wide significance, unprecedented in the history of any other country or party. It is all the more amazing in that it was an armed struggle waged for 15 long years. In the darkest years of Japanese imperialist rule, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, brightly lighted Korean people's way forward to the revolution. For this very reason, all the people who are fighting for their emancipation show irresistible feelings of admiration and respect for him."

A Chilean representative to the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization remarked, "Indeed, the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged by him was the highest form of struggle to fight counter-revolutionary armed forces with revolutionary armed forces. It dealt crushing blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors one after another. Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a correct political line and scientific strategy and tactics for the Korean people at each stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. This proved his brilliant, outstanding leadership and guaranteed the victory of the Korean revolution."

A friend in Peru said, "Comrade Kim Il Sung showed how to lead the guerilla struggle. His Marxist-Leninist viewpoint was unswerving. He estimated the revolutionary situation of each period with correct analysis. From the outset of the armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung categorically rejected the attitude of relying on others. On the basis of accurate calculation of the specific conditions of the country, he formulated the strategy and tactics by himself from the stand of *Juche* and led the Korean revolution to victory. His firm establishment of *Juche* guaranteed the triumph of the revolution."

A representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union in Algiers said, "Through the experience of Korea we fully realized how important it is to establish *Juche*. That is why we have determined ourselves to fight with arms in hand, not waiting for any other country to liberate us."

A representative of the Independence Movement of Puerto Rico in Havana who is representative of Puerto Rico to the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization said in excitement after reading the document, "The Puerto Rican people entertain a deep respect for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the world revolution. All members of the Independence Movement of Puerto Rico will and must study this document on the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people organized and waged under his personal leadership."

A representative of Guadeloupe to the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin-American University Students' Organization said, "The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the world revolution, is a great struggle to be inscribed in gold-letters in the history of world's national liberation struggle." He stressed, "The struggle experience is, indeed, priceless for the revolutionary struggle of today."

Kim Jae Ok

The Leader of the People

"I've Missed You Much"

When the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came to the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory, its workers were busy with the New Year (1967) celebrations.

The fatherly Leader always took the loving care of our workers. Now he came to join the workers of this factory in the New Year's festival.

Honoured with the presence of the great Leader whom they respected highly, the workers danced for joy and excitement, shedding tears of gratitude.

He called some innovators of the factory to him. They could hardly repress their surging emotions of joy.

They went into the room where he was.

"Oh, you innovators,... I've come to see you. I've missed you much. Come and take seats."

Saying this, he squeezed their hands and sat them.

They felt a really indescribable joy and happiness.

The Leader looked around them and spoke with deep interest about the electric locomotives which they had made and would make.

When they told him their resolve to produce more electric locomotives than assigned and improve their quality, he advised them not to overwork themselves and minutely explained how to carry out their task.

Then he showed them the effective ways of training locomotive engineers, saying: "It'll be good if the trainees are brought here to take part in the manufacture of electric locomotive and learn how its engine is built."

The fatherly Leader closely attended to all matters, big and small, of the factory and even to every aspect of the life of its workers.

He inquired about the premiums the workers had received in the outgoing year, the footwear they put on and about their preparations for the New Year celebrations and instructed the functionaries to build more dwelling houses for the workers.

That day he saw out the art performance of the workers, though it was the amateurish one, and when it was over, he posed for a photograph together with the performers.

The workers were strongly moved by the lofty character of the fatherly Leader who showed such concerns for them, regarding them as pillars of the country. They wished Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great, fatherly Leader of our people, good health and a long life from the bottom of their hearts, looking up to the eastern sky bright with the morning glow on the day of New Year, full of hopes.

They started their work with the resolve to create fresh miracles in the New Year, pledging themselves to remain forever loyal to the Leader.

Logistic Activities in Korean People's Revolutionary Army during Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

...In our fight to defeat the enemy, an adequate mental readiness is essential. But material preparations are no less important.

Ideology alone will not be enough to defeat the enemy. In order to win the revolution, therefore, we must fully prepare ourselves both mentally and materially, without neglecting either.

Even if we had a plan of battle or any other big undertaking, we would certainly be confronted with difficulties in its execution, unless ample necessary material preparations were made beforehand....

As the Leader instructed, both adequate politico-ideological and material preparations are an important guarantee for the victory in a revolutionary struggle.

Already in the arduous years of anti-Japanese armed struggle when he had to fight with all the heavy responsibilities of the Korean revolution on his shoulders, the Leader always gave close attention to the logistic affairs in the units.

Regarding logistic work not merely as a professional affair dealing with procurement and supply of munitions but as an important political work to look after all aspects of the guerillas with full responsibility and to heighten their fighting morale, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave instructions to conduct this work on a priority basis at all times and set personal examples in this matter.

Prior to the second expedition to North Manchuria in 1935, the Leader ensured a full material preparation by organizing the Laoheishan battle and others. Early in the spring of 1937, anticipating an advance to the homeland, he dispatched a small unit to Changpai area to procure 600 suits of uniforms, shoes and necessary food in advance.

Thanks to his warm care and concern, men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army were always in high spirits and able to defeat the enemy in any battle.

The Leader also taught that another thing important in logistic activities was to adhere to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance.

The most active and prompt solution to logistic problems, he instructed, was to consolidate guerilla bases and produce necessary goods by themselves on the one hand and on the other to attack the enemy and capture his war materials, especially under the circumstances where there was no national home front or regular army to support the armed struggle.

In the initial period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Leader established guerilla bases in the vast area along the River Tuman-gang, comprising perfect guerilla zones and semi-guerilla zones. Relying on these guerilla bases, he provided the guerillas with munitions. Later, in keeping with the change in the situation, he set up the Paekdu-san guerilla base which consisted of innumerable secret camps and underground revolutionary organizations. He saw to it that the secret base underlook the logistic support.

Under his personal guidance, arsenals, sewing units, hospitals, barracks, etc. were built in the guerilla bases, where the "Yongil Bombs," and many other weapons and ammunition, clothes, medicines and the like were produced, medical care was given to the sick and also rest was provided for the guerillas.

The anti-Japanese guerillas also obtained necessary materials through close contacts with local rev-

(Continued on Page 3)

A Visit to Sinuiju Textile Mill

A few days ago I visited the Sinuiju Textile Mill, one of great bases of our textile industry.

The high buildings of the mill stand on the vast ground on the River Amnok-gang, demonstrating the might of our *Juche* industry.

I first dropped in at the scutching workshop. Snowwhite fibre was brought by high-pressure air blast and piled here in the spacious building. Only a few workers were seen tending automatic scutchers. The scutched fibre was soft like cotton.

The vice-chief engineer gave explanation to me:

The fibre is made of vinalon fibre and staple fibre, the former produced from lime stone and the latter from wood and reed, the raw materials abundant in our country. Vinalon fibre is several times more durable than cotton.

This chemical fibre, like cotton and wool, is used for weaving various fabrics and knitting jackets, sweaters and other underwear.

This mill was built at the instance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who wisely directed the creation of a *Juche*-oriented textile industry relying on the domestic raw materials firmly.

The Leader had long before planned to produce fibres from lime stone and reeds abundant in our country and supply better cloth to our people.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"Considering the fact that cotton cultivation is extremely limited in our country, we should concentrate efforts in the textile industry on producing fabrics from vinalon, staple fibre, artificial silk and other chemical fibres, and linen. The output of silk and woolen fabrics should also increase rapidly."

With the far-reaching plan to build an independent, modern textile industry in our country in his mind, the Leader had paid deep attention to chemical fibre research since liberation.

Even in the postwar years when everything had been reduced to ashes and the economic situation of the country was very difficult, he provided ample materials, equipment and funds for the perfection of vinalon and reed fibre research.

In June 1958 when our country was going to the industrial production of vinalon and reed fibres, he came to this place, covered with mud and weeds, and fixed the site for the mill which would weave fabrics with chemical fibres.

In only a few years this large and modern textile combine was erected.

After this explanation, the vice-chief engineer took me to the carding and twisting workshops on the second floor and the spinning workshop on the third, and then to the weaving workshop.

A sea of weaving machines spread beyond my eye-reach. Weavers each tended many machines. They moved fast from one machine to another, full of passion for increased production. They were effecting innovations with high spirits to carry out the Leader's instructions.

The chief of the workshop briefed me:

Since the mill went into operation, the Leader has come here five times and gave programmatic teachings on producing more cloth of high quality for the people, indicating the way for their implementation.

In January 1967 he assigned the factory to the task of producing 30 million metres of fine cloth. The workers and technicians pooled their strength and increased the twisting and resin-processing capacities in a short time, and carried out the yearly plan including the above-mentioned assignment one month and more ahead of the set time.

They are now making continuous innovations to make greater successes in their textile weaving, upholding the militant tasks set by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly and in his New Year address.

Last year they applied hundreds of new technical devices in the production and boosted it sharply, while raising the rate of first-grade goods by 5 per cent and lowering the production cost 2.7 per cent more than planned. The dynamic mass movement for technical innovation has brought about a steady increase of the cloth output and the mill is now capable of producing in a few days as much textile as produced in a whole year in our country in the pre-liberation years. Such a great progress is to be seen in other factories, too.

Our country has now many cotton, silk, woolen and flax textile mills equipped with the latest techniques as well as a large number of locally-run small and middle textile factories and produces hundreds of million metres of fabrics, scores of metres for every people—before liberation, only 14 centimetres per capita.

The scene of the finishing workshop of the mill enchanted me. The beautifully dyed, resin-processed fine fabrics were coming out from drying machines in endless streams.

Before I left the mill, I once again keenly realized that our people, once ill-clad, came to wear beautiful, fine clothes, changing them at every turn of seasons and lead a decent, plentiful life, as the Leader's line on building a *Juche*-oriented textile industry was carried out splendidly.

Kim Su Yon

Workers of the Chollima spinning shop No. 1 of the Sinuiju Textile Mill bring about a leap in yarn production through a dynamic mass innovation drive Photo by Chong Ui Ryol

Workers spend a pleasant time after the day's work

Principles of Juche Can Be Applied in Any Country of the World

Mohamed S. Koroma

The writer, delegate of the "Group for Study of Works of Marshal Kim Il Sung" in Sierra Leone, visited Korea on the invitation of the DPRK Academy of Social Sciences. He contributed this article to our newspaper. (Editorial Board).

Through the wise and the noble leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the people of Korea have become today the people of the fatherland of *Juche*.

Korea which was completely destroyed by the Japanese and U.S. imperialists has now been transformed into a great socialist industrial state, one of the leading industrial countries in the world.

As far as I have seen, Comrade Kim Il Sung carried out a historic revolution in Korea proving the possibility of development along a new road by formulating the genuine principles of *Juche*. Comrade Kim Il Sung is the man of sagacity who fought for the freedom and happiness of his people. He has won the higher popularity all over the world by originating the idea of *Juche* which shows all mankind the bright road to freedom and happiness.

More than once I tried to find an explanation of the great attractiveness and dynamic achievements of this great Leader's personality. I compared him to the great men of the world of the past, but Marshal Kim Il Sung is a peerless, outstanding Leader. He is a man of noble character and brilliant world figure.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung displayed his self-possession, self-reliance, clarity of thoughts, ability to find his bearings swiftly, firm principles, courage, breadth of approach to all problems, and his capacity for weighing everything in a split second, taking all circumstances into account and arriving at correct conclusions and generalizations.

A great theoretician himself, Comrade Kim Il Sung is the leading authority on the entire philosophical literature of our time. Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the entire Korean people, is the great creator of the new world, the Leader of the world revolution and world proletariat. The great Leader who had profoundly analysed imperialism as the highest stage of the development of capitalism, was extremely well-informed on international situations.

The glorious path traversed by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a shining example for all peoples of the world. It is a great revolutionary history of an ever-lasting contribution he has made to the development of the international communist movement and world revolution.

The *Juche* idea created by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for his people has won a universal recognition in the whole world. The *Juche* idea of the most respected Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is gripping the hearts of increasing numbers of progressive peoples throughout the world, because the principles of the *Juche* idea are today the symbol of fighting against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. The *Juche* idea which was formulated by the great Leader of the world revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung represents a great creative theory that gives correct answers to the questions of the world revolutionary struggle for everybody, especially for the oppressed and exploited peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the entire Korean people, made a great contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

On the basis of my impression and seeing Korea with my own eyes, I can say that the genuine works and ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great and beloved Leader of the entire Korean people, may be applied in any country aiming at peace, unity, progress and prosperity in the world. His supreme objective in life is to serve his people. I was greatly impressed with the general and remarkable comportments of this great socialist people. My visit to the DPRK has given me a wide, better understanding and great impression about the country and its people.

Mohamed S. Koroma

DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

Denouncing Bombing of Syria by U.S. Imperialists and Israeli Aggressors

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public on January 12 a statement denouncing the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors against Syria and supporting the January 9 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The statement says:

The Zionists, at the direct instigation of the U.S. imperialists, have recently become more frantic in their aggressive military actions against the Syrian people and other Arab peoples.

On January 8 the Israeli aggressors sent their planes deep into the air space of Syria and perpetrated indiscriminate bombing, killing and wounding a large number of peaceable inhabitants and destroying economic establishments.

Earlier, the Zionists barbarously bombed and shelled populated areas by sending many planes and heavily armed aggressor troops into the Syrian territory on a number of occasions.

Such actions frequently perpetrated by them against Syria are a high-handed infringement upon the independence and sovereignty of the Syrian people and an open challenge to the entire Arab peoples and the world peace-loving people.

The Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people sternly condemn with bitter resentment the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors against Syria and fully support the statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Syrian Arab Republic dated January 9.

The U.S. imperialists are supplying a huge amount of war materials and funds to the Israeli aggressors and setting them against the peoples of Arab countries, while resorting to crafty schemes to strangulate the daily growing national liberation struggle in the Middle East and put this area under their control.

The Zionists under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists are incessantly instensifying their heinous aggressive provocations against Syria and other Arab countries, arrogantly scheming to permanently keep the occupied Arab land and attain new expansionist ends.

With no vicious manoeuvres, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors realize their sinister aggressive designs or break the indomitable fighting spirit of the Syrian people and other Arab peoples to fight to a finish to defend the independence of the motherlands and national dignity from the aggressive schemes of the enemies and restore their lost land.

The Israeli aggressors must immediately stop their reckless war provocation manoeuvres against the Syrian people and unconditionally pull out of all the Arab territory they have illegally occupied.

The Korean people will always remain firmly on the side of the Syrian people and all other Arab peoples who are fighting valiantly against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and will continue to actively support and encourage their just struggle in the future, too.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, defying the strong opposition of the Arab peoples and the world peace-loving people, persist in their gambles against the Syrian people and other Arab peoples, they will suffer a more shameful defeat.

Logistic Activities in Korean People's Revolutionary Army during Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

(Continued from Page 2)

olutionary organizations, and sometimes they raided or assaulted enemy's economic establishments, warehouses, convoys, etc. and captured large amount of supplies.

One day in 1934, three guerillas who had been dispatched into an enemy-held area lured an enemy convoy and attacked it to capture great amount of war materials. In 1933 a guerilla commander smuggled himself into the town of Lungching in the guise of a big pedlar. He raided into the house of a comprador capitalist, a stooge of the Japanese imperialists, and obtained tens of thousands of won of funds.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also taught that a planned use of supplies as well as their adequate procurement was essential for the efficiency of logistic activities.

No matter how enthusiastic a commander might be, success in logistic efforts would have been impossible without accurate calculations and detailed plans under the situation in which arduous battles and marches were daily routine.

Bearing in mind the teaching of the Leader, the commanders and logistic personnel of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army always organized and carried out logistic activities with plans covering the whole process from procurement to consumption.

They planned in detail the items and amount of necessary goods and the time and place of their procurement. They never failed to execute their plans in any circumstances. Consumption was also planful; they regulated expenditure in keeping with the immediate and future actions of their units, providing against difficult and arduous situations.

In particular, the Leader stressed that the supplies must be used effectively and with utmost economy, since each of them was gained at the cost of the blood of their revolutionary comrades—a valuable means with which to destroy the Japanese imperialist gangsters.

In early 1938 the Leader happened to see a few grains of rice scattered at a spring where cooks of the 7th Regiment were preparing meals. This might seem trivial but it was a matter related to the way of life for revolutionaries, he said and let them criticize themselves. This also gave educative influence to other comrades.

Thanks to his principled education, the guerillas were careful of everything. For instance, they handled their weapons with utmost care lest these weapons get even a slight scratch. And the cooks, too, made every effort to serve their comrades with most economic but most delicious food from the scanty provisions available.

Another important question for the logistic personnel, the Leader instructed, was to have an ardent love for their revolutionary comrades and to establish the revolutionary mass viewpoint that they serve their comrades. He himself looked after his men with the love of a real father.

He offered his men even the handful of parched rice powder that was his share and even the only sheet of blanket that was all his bedding. When moving his Headquarters, he would have food and winter clothes buried in the ground, for the sake of his detached men who must be looking round for the new location of the Headquarters.

Under the wise leadership and the parental care of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as we have seen above, the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army were always provided with necessary supplies at the opportune moment during the arduous 15 years, and they were able to break through death lines and dynamically march forward along the one road of victory.

Li Myong Son

Historic Work Which Brought about Radical Change in Building the Revolutionary Forces for Fatherland Restoration

"Let Us Repudiate the 'Left' Adventurist Line and Follow the Revolutionary Organizational Line"—Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Speech at the Mingyuehkou Conference in Spring of 1931

The Publishing House of the Workers' Party of Korea has recently published the work of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, "Let Us Repudiate the 'Left' Adventurist Line and Follow the Revolutionary Organizational Line."

This work is the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung at the meeting of Party and Young Communist League cadres held at Mingyuehkou on May 20, 1931, when our nation was undergoing sufferings; it is a historic literature of great significance in the advancement of our revolution.

In his speech, Comrade Kim Il Sung made a full analysis and review of the lessons of the rash May 30 Uprising started by the "Left" adventurists and set forth the line on developing our anti-Japanese, national liberation struggle onto a higher stage, that is, onto armed struggle, and bringing about a radical change in building our revolutionary forces.

This was a programmatic line which saved our revolution from grave crisis and promoted the organization of anti-Japanese armed struggle and steady development of the overall Korean revolution.

The then situation, within and without, was very difficult and complex.

The Japanese imperialists had long stepped up their continental aggression and entering 1931, created a tense atmosphere of war throughout Manchuria and perpetrated unheard-of brutal suppression and massacre of the Korean people.

The national and class contradictions between the Korean people and the Japanese imperialists grew the sharpest and led the workers and peasants and other broad segments of the masses to violent resistance against the Japanese imperialists.

The struggle of the masses, however, unfolded spontaneously and dispersively and ended in failure owing to the armed suppression by the Japanese imperialists.

Frightened at the enemy's suppression, the pseudo-Marxists and some nationalists degraded themselves into philistines or even into stooges of the enemy, far from properly organizing the violent struggle.

Still worse, sectarian-flunkeys started the May 30 Uprising without any preparations and tactics, dancing to others' tune, and gave a great loss to the revolution and created a grave difficulty in the way of our revolution.

Taking advantage of the uprising, the Japanese imperialists and Chinese reactionary warlords arrested, imprisoned and mercilessly killed tens of thousands of the progressive Korean youth and Communists and destroyed many revolutionary organizations.

Just at the time the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called the Mingyuehkou Conference and put forward programmatic tasks and indicated the way for their fulfillment to quickly settle a difficult situation caused by the reckless leftist May 30 Uprising and strengthen the revolutionary forces and to keep a steady upsurge in the revolution.

In his historic speech Comrade Kim Il Sung again stressed that armed struggle was the only way to advance our anti-Japanese, national liberation struggle onto a higher stage and that it would emerge victorious only when the revolutionary forces were powerful enough.

Saying that it was essential to analyze and sum up correctly the true nature of the rash and adventurous uprising and draw the right lessons from it in order to make great progress in building up the revolutionary forces for the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he explained why it had failed and its grave consequences.

The failure of the uprising, he pointed out, was due to the dogmatism of sectarian-flunkeys and their petty-bourgeois heroism and their ultra-leftism which had led them to begin the uprising without adequate preparations or scientific tactics.

Its serious consequences for the Korean revolution, he said, were that it weakened the ties between the revolutionary organizations and masses and estranged them, broke up the incipient core-elements of the revolution, destroyed many local revolutionary organizations and worsened the relations between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

In his speech the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the militant concrete tasks to eliminate the aftereffect of the uprising and build a powerful revolutionary force.

He said:

"The most important task of the Korean Communists today is to thoroughly implement the revolutionary organizational line of uniting the entire nation into a political force through closely rallying the basic revolutionary masses and firmly knitting the anti-Japanese forces of all walks of life around them." ("Let Us Repudiate the 'Left' Adventurist Line and Follow the Revolutionary Organizational Line," Korean ed., p. 10.)

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that in order to fully carry into effect the *Juche*-motivated revolutionary organizational line it was first necessary to build up the leading revolutionary nuclei in each locality and enhance their independent role, and fully clarified the problems of principle arising in building up them and their tasks.

He said that the leading revolutionary nuclei must be built with those who possessed the revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism, a high class consciousness and revolutionary fighting spirit, organizing ability, revolutionary sweep and the confidence of the masses.

He emphasized that in order to carry through the revolutionary organizational line it was necessary to lay a mass base for the revolution by restoring and reorganizing the wrecked mass revolutionary organizations.

Then he showed the practical ways to build a mass base.

He said that it was important to step up the political work to raise the morale of the masses and unite them extensively around the revolutionary organizations, send the qualified leading core-elements to localities to restore the destroyed mass organizations and reinforce their ranks and form new organizations to enlist all the anti-Japanese masses.

Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that along with organizing the masses, it was also important to temper them in the struggle in order to implement the revolutionary organizational line. He taught that it was only possible to foster the core-elements of revolution and to temper the revolutionary forces militantly through revolutionary practice.

The revolutionary forces, he said, would become better seasoned, in organizational and revolutionary terms, when the revolutionary struggle was conducted on the basis of a correct estimation of the balance of forces and of scientific strategy and tactics, rather than when the masses were goaded into such reckless "Left" adventurist riots as the May 30 Uprising. And he laid down the principles to be abode by in adopting tactics.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The principles we must abide by in our tactics are to advance step by step from small-scale to large-scale struggle, from economic to political struggle, and skilfully link up legal with semi-legal and illegal struggle." (Ibid., p. 14.)

He said that in order to carry through the revolutionary organizational line it was also essential to work hard to thoroughly expose the national estrangement policy of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and strengthen the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

The speech of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Mingyuehkou Conference of Party and YCL cadres laid down the programme for quickly saving the situation which had resulted from "Left" adventurism and for firmly building up the revolutionary forces so as to create a sure guarantee for developing the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle into an organizational armed struggle and bring about an upsurge in the revolution.

In the course of the struggle for implementing his *Juche*-oriented revolutionary organizational line, the destroyed revolutionary organizations were reconstructed and new revolutionary organizations—the Peasants' Union, Anti-Japanese Union, Women's Association, etc.,—were formed and started their activities in East Manchuria and many other places.

Just after the Mingyuehkou Conference in spring of 1931 our revolutionary struggle which had undergone trials due to the May 30 Uprising took a right course and started its vigorous advancement.

The historic speech of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, "Let Us Repudiate the 'Left' Adventurist Line and Follow the Revolutionary Organizational Line," brilliantly embodied his immortal *Juche* idea, and it is still valuable for the present revolutionary struggle and constructive work of our people.

Li Chang Gyu

North-South Cooperation Must Be Realized in Fisheries, Too

Round-table Talks with Functionaries of the Fishery Ministry

Chair: A reporter of the Pyongyang Times
Attendants:
Kim Song Ryong, Director of the Economic Planning Bureau
Li Jin Ho, Director of the Shipbuilding Industry Bureau
Kim Song Ho, Director of the West Sea Fishery Bureau
Chang Yu Gun, Instructor of the East Sea Fishery Bureau
Li Song U, Director of the Processing Bureau
Pak Duk Sop, Chief Engineer of the Pelagic Fishery Bureau
Li Gwang Su, Vice-Director of the Maintenance Bureau
O In Bom, Director of the Technical Bureau

☆

Chair: Thank you for your attendance. Now, let us begin our conversation.

In his answers given in last September to the questions raised by journalists of the Japanese newspaper **Mainichi Shimbun,** Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, taught: **"If the north and south economically work together and conduct interchange, it will be possible to rapidly improve the economic situation of south Korea by utilizing the developed heavy industry and rich underground resources in the northern half of the Republic and it will be greatly beneficial for the people's life in both parts of Korea."**

As you know, the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Coordination Commission in November last year adopted an agreement which fully conforms with the interests of our nation, that is, the north and the south shall pool their strength and work together in all spheres. In order to put this agreement into practice, I think, it is also vital for the north and the south to cooperate with each other in fisheries. I wish you will exchange views on this problem.

Sea Route Barrier Must Be Demolished

O In Bom: If we are to realize north-south cooperation in fisheries, we must first of all tear down the artificial barrier of sea route created by the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, the north and the south must open their fishing grounds to each other and take other measures so that fishermen can catch fish freely anywhere in the East, West and South Seas.

The fishing grounds of the north are inhabited by several hundred species of fishes and their quantity is at the world's top level.

Chang Yu Gun: In addition, big fish shoals are migrating all the year round.

Kim Song Ho: Yes, they are. In winter, tremendous schools of *Myongtae* move up, sometimes their size is 40 km long, 20 km wide and 40 m thick. Well, the *Myongtae* shoals which swarm to the East Sea Bay of Korea alone are estimated at as many as several million tons during the wintertime.

When the *Myongtae* season is over, herring catching begins. Then operations start in pursuit of the roving anchovies, sand lances and yellow croakers. In the wake of this, saury, cuttlefish, mackerel, Korean mackerel, trout and flat fish are netted. Later, we find sandfishes teeming in the sea.

Especially the *Myongtae* catch is great. During the *Myongtae* season a little more than two months long, we get hundreds of thousands of tons.

O In Bom: By the way, things are unspeakably bad on the fishing grounds of south Korea. Due to the "ROK-Japan fishery agreement" the south Korean authorities concluded with the Japanese militarists in 1965, the fishermen in the south cannot engage in fishing freely out on these grounds.

How can they do so while hosts of Japanese fishing boats enter as far as the coastal and adjacent seas of south Korea under the treacherous "agreement?"

According to reports, inshore fishery workers in the south caught 68,300 tons of cuttlefish in 1965. But the fish catch is on the steady decrease year after year. The harvest they got in 1971 was only 38,266 tons.

Li Jin Ho: There is a good reason for it. In the seven years following the signing of the "ROK-Japan fishery agreement," we learned, the south Korean fishing vessels suffered enormous losses, let alone conducting fishing operations within the "joint control waters," because Japanese boats cruised around as if it were their own sea. The cases of submersion, destruction and other damages were 23 times more than in the period preceding the conclusion of the "agreement."

Kim Song Ho: To make matters worse, for the fishermen in the south the fishing grounds are too narrow owing to the suppressive "fishery off limits" set by the south Korean "marine patrol" on the sea near the area of the northern half of our Republic.

It is really regrettable that they cannot sail to the north to catch such fishes as *Myongtae* and sandfish which are not found in the south. To top it all, their boats have to turn tail on account of the "off limits," while chasing the northerly-migrating schools of fish. What a pity it is!

Kim Song Ryong: These days we see that the south Korean authorities have taken steps to further restrain their fishing activities. According to a news dispatch from south Korea, on the 4th of January the "Sokcho marine patrol" arrested, and severely punished, the crew of "Ryongjon-ho" from the Kojin port, Kangwon Province, south Korea, on the plea that they went beyond the "off limits" when they were in pursuit of the *Myongtae* shoals. Moreover, the south Korean "marine patrol," it is said, has a plan to launch a few dozens more of heavily-armed high-speed patrol boats to keep a closer watch over the sea and even buoyed the "off limits" with luminous paints allegedly to prevent fishing vessels from bypassing it. Besides, they have introduced a strict registration system for all boats which go fishing.

Chang Yu Gun: So, how can the south Korean fishermen do fishing at ease?

Chair: Certainly. The south Korean authorities should do their utmost to implement the agreement on north-south cooperation by concerted efforts in all domains, as they solemnly pledged before the whole nation.

Chang Yu Gun: Such an abnormal state of affairs should not be continued any longer in south Korea, indeed. We must pull down even now the sea-route barrier inimical to the nation-wide development of fisheries, ensure the free travel of fishing boats and make possible the fishing operations in any waters.

Full Preparations Have Been Made

Chair: Will you please tell us something about the firm material and technical foundations of our fisheries?

Li Jin Ho: Our fishery workers under the wise leadership and boundless solicitude of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of our nation, have built up the material and technical foundations of fisheries which are solid enough to make the work easier while mass-producing the aquatic products and high-grade processed goods. Our fisheries have been developing in diverse forms—coastal fishing, pelagic fishing, shallow sea breeding, fresh water breeding and fish processing, etc.—and the aquatic resources of our country can now be exploited most rationally.

Tens of thousands of diesel-engined fishing boats are operating on the sea off our coast. All of them have been built with our own technology and strength.

Pak Duk Sop: We are catching fish in home waters, of course. I should like to add that our pelagic fishing fleets sail out to the northern area of the Pacific Ocean. These flotillas are formed with hundreds of 10,000-ton factory mother-ships, 5,000-ton refrigerator-transports and fishing boats of 3,750, 1,000 or 750 tons.

Li Jin Ho: The large vessels are modernly furnished and serviceable for all purposes. This is their characteristic.

A 5,000-ton refrigerator-transport, for instance, is equipped with refrigerators plus machines for minor refitting of the fishing boats and service facilities for the crew. Each fishing boat is capable of trawling, seining and gill netting according to the fishing conditions. And she can process part of the fishes caught because she has refrigerators and the equipment for mealing them.

It may safely be said that our vessels are large, modernized and universal.

O In Bom: Let me say a few words about our scientific researches on fisheries. Fast progress has been made in this sector. The scientists have exerted strenuous efforts. As a result, they have made clear the alteration of the oceanographic conditions and the roving and habitat of fishes. And they are now able to give scientific forecast for the oceanographic and fishing conditions. Moreover, shoal detection teams are active as various types of shoal detectors and airplane service are available. They are quite competent "scouts" for pelagic fishing, so to speak. No doubt, there will be bigger hauls of fish.

Pak Duk Sop: We have a good prospect of catching 1.5 million tons of fish in the faraway sea in a few years ahead.

Chair: The fish processing is also important, I believe. Will you give us a brief account in this connection?

Li Song U: The modern facilities for refrigerating, canning and flavoring at our disposal are enough to meet the demands.

In particular, the refrigeration and cold-storage facilities are very nice.

In the first place, all of our transports and big fishing boats, not to mention factory mother-ships, have these facilities.

So, the fishes are refrigerated on the spot.

In every fishing base there are freezing plants and cold storages, big and small. In 1971 ten or more 10,000-ton capacity freezing factories sprang up in the fishing bases on the eastern coast, with their quick-freezing facilities which can dispose of the products at the temperature of 40 deg. below zero in a brief time.

Similar refrigerating facilities are available in all the consuming areas. In other words, it means that our country has a well-balanced network of refrigeration in all processes—from production and transportation to supply.

Besides, we have sharply increased the canning and bottling capacity and introduced the latest technology in drying operation and are processing viscera in diverse ways.

Li Jin Ho: I would like to explain how matters stand with the fisheries in south Korea. It presents a striking contrast to ours.

Some data released by south Korean publications show that the number of wooden boats accounts for 98.7 per cent of the total fishing boats in south Korea and the worn-out vessels, 31.5 per cent.

In North Cholla Province the boats "to be branded as hulks" after more than 20 years of service number 269, and those "to be engined" total 1,177. They say that the funds earmarked for replacing them with new boats are equivalent to the expense for purchasing several boats, and the funds for engining are no more than 0.3 per cent of the total funds needed.

Owing to the acute shortage of funds they can not equip most of their boats with shoal detector or wireless, however hard they may try.

We have mighty bases for production of up-to-date apparatuses for navigation, shoal detection, communication and what not. We can never remain indifferent to the plight of the south Korean fishermen.

When we consider that the fishing operation is quite a "speculation" which endangers man's life unless fisheries are modernized, we feel it necessary to offer them anything they want.

Kim Song Ryong: We have made full preparations to provide the south Korean fishermen with all they need if they come over to the fishing grounds of the north.

Li Gwang Su: That goes without saying. We are ready to give them everything—equipment, fuel, water, food, medical treatment and the cultural service. What is more, we are willing to refit their boats.

We are now able to dock large ships for refitting. Our aggregate capacity is so large as to repair all the fishing vessels in our possession within two months. Therefore, we can refit the south Korean boats in a short span of time no matter how many of them may come to us. Nor is this all. We will readily freeze the fish they catch and warehouse them if they want.

Cooperation Is Advisable for Promotion of Independent, Peaceful Reunification

Chair: I feel exactly the same way you do. If the fishermen in the north and the south are free to enter the fishing grounds of the other side to work in cooperation, it will do a great deal of good especially to the solution of the problem of living for the one million fishermen in the south. Needless to say, in this course, an atmosphere of mutual trust will be created and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country hastened.

Chang Yu Gun: That's right. The north and the south should pool their strength and work together. It is already a matter put on the order of the day. That is why, you know, the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Coordination Commission reached a unanimity of views on this problem and adopted the agreement.

I believe that now is the time for the south Korean authorities to take a resolute action to carry the agreement into effect as they pledged themselves to all our people and proclaimed it before the world.

Thus, the blocked sea route should be reopened and the aquatic resources be exploited for the common interests of the nation.

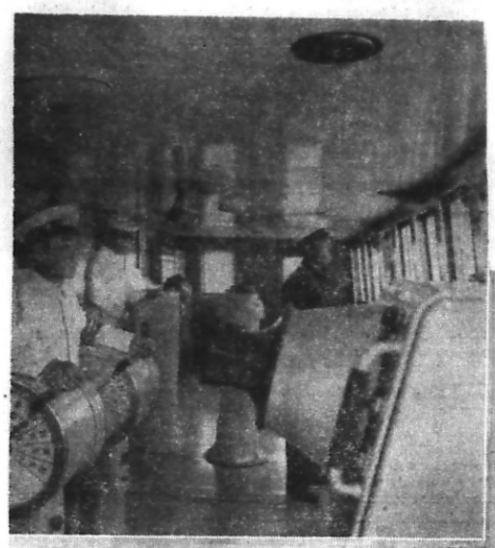
Kim Song Ho: I would like to revert to this subject though I have briefed it just a little while ago. Our side proposed to solve as soon as possible the problems of guaranteeing free navigation of fishing boats between the north and the south, fishing operations in any waters and fishing conditions, so that joint operations may be started from the *Myongtae* season. This proposal of ours, however, has not yet been materialized though the *Myongtae* season is coming to a close.

The day is sure to come when the barrier of sea route will be demolished and free fishing operations conducted.

I firmly believe that such cooperation will lead us to deepen the atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust and, further, we will be able to achieve the great national unity and reunify the country independently and peacefully.

Chair: It is high time for us to end our round-table talks. I hope your desire to tear down the sea-route barrier will come true at the earliest possible date. Thank you.

A hopeful life of our Red fishermen out on the far-off sea — Photo by Chon Chang Bok



Our pelagic fishing flotilla consisting of modernized, all-purpose vessels

Ruinous situation of the south Korean fisheries

Popular Price Policy Enforced in Our Country (1)

The Workers' Party of Korea makes it a supreme principle in its activities to promote the people's welfare systematically. To improve their living standards on the basis of equality for all it uses a number of economic levers.

Wages are used as an important lever in raising the living standards of the workers and office employees, and the socio-cultural measures are taken on a big scale to better the cultural life of the working people.

Our Party attaches much importance to the problem of price, too, because prices are related with the life of workers and office employees and that of the peasants and affect the material and cultural life of the working people.

Like this, the problem of price acquires all-round significance in the improvement of the working people's life. In using price as a lever, our Party enforces the policy of assigning lower prices for basic consumer goods among others.

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us: **"Our Party and Government... fix definite rates on sales taxes and assign lower prices as far as the basic consumer goods are concerned and, particularly, see to it that the goods for children are priced so low that their production costs can barely be recovered, even if the State budgetary revenues are not raised....**

"The charges for welfare facilities, including houses, should also be fixed on the same principle as the prices of commodities." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., p. 313.)

Our Party's policy of pricing the basic consumer goods lower aims at getting rid of the limitation of socialist society—a society in the transition period where the development of productive forces has not yet reached such a high level as to make distribution according to the needs—and at meeting more fully the essential requirements of the socialist system which makes all the working people equally well-off.

Our Party sees to it that the lower prices are fixed on rice, cloth, footwear, thread, school articles and other goods indispensable for the people's material and cultural life.

Rice, for instance, is supplied to the workers, office employees and even their dependants at an extremely low price, that is, next to nothing.

The State purchases the cleaned rice from the peasants at 60 *jon* per kilogram and supplies it to the workers and office employees at 8 *jon* and purchases the flour at 73 *jon* or at 79 *jon* when counting the costs for packing, transport and the like, and supplies it at 8 *jon*.

The State meets the balance between purchase and supply.

In other words, a kilogram of rice or flour costs a little more than a box of matches.

By supplying the working people with the low-priced food as above, our State has fully solved the problem of food which is of primary importance in the people's life.

Moreover, our Party assigns lower prices for the basic provisions and daily necessaries, not intending to raise the State revenue markedly with the proceeds of these goods.

The commodities for children in particular are priced so low that their production costs can hardly be recovered.

The children's clothes, for example, are priced 50 or 60 per cent lower than the retail prices.

This is ascribable to the State policy of making all our children enjoy the solicitude of the fatherly Leader, who stints nothing for them.

Our Party directs as deep attention to the solution of the housing problem which holds an important place in the people's life as to that of food and clothing problem.

Every year the State builds modern dwellings in large numbers at its expense to provide them to the working people. The house rent is next to nil. For the State its amount hardly covers both the construction cost and the repairing expense.

This popular policy of our Party keeps all the working people free from the worries about the problem of food, clothing and housing and, moreover, the system of free education and free medical service gives them a great deal of benefits, bringing them a happy and worthy life.

Another key point in our Party's price policy for improving the people's living equally is that it makes all prices uniform.

Our Party sees to it that the commodity supply service is bettered so that a great variety of manufactured goods are distributed evenly to all localities and that they are offered for sale everywhere at the prices fixed by the State, the trading establishments being forbidden to change the prices at will.

Needless to say, the distance of commodity transport to the countryside is longer than to towns. Accordingly, the former is to incur heavier expenses including the forwarding charge than the latter.

In order to carry through the uniform price policy, however, our Party makes certain that the balance is paid by the State, not by the consumers.

As the result, all goods are put on sale at uniform prices, no matter where — in Pyongyang or in mountain areas at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san.

This uniform price policy of our Party represents another important guarantee for giving the fullest play to the superiority of the socialist system and improving all the working people's living standards equally.

For the equal and systematic improvement of their life our Party combines the policy of steadily cutting the prices of basic consumer goods with the policy of pricing them low.

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed us: **"To improve the people's living standard, production should be increased speedily as a whole, daily necessaries turned out in larger quantities and prices reduced systematically."** (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. I, Eng. ed., p. 166.)

Following the Leader's instruction, our Party systematically lowers the prices of consumer goods, actively creating the economic conditions to that end through their increased production and the reduction of their production costs and properly combining accumulation with consumption.

Even during the difficult days of the great Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953) against the U.S. imperialist armed invaders, our Party cut the prices of daily necessaries by wide margin on two occasions and drastically reduced the prices of all consumer goods on seven occasions in the period when the hard and tremendous work was afoot for the post-war rehabilitation and construction of the national economy and for the building of the foundations of socialist industrialization.

The retail prices were much more lowered during the Seven-Year Plan period when we gained enough assets to raise the people's living standards markedly with the basis of socialist industrialization already laid.

In effecting the price reduction our Party made certain that the mass consumer goods and the goods for children—those of greater importance in the people's life—were priced lower than others.

In 1969 the price of confectionary was cut by more than 30 per cent as a whole, in 1970 the price of egg by 23 per cent and in 1971 that of children's clothes by 40 per cent or more in general.

Particularly, our Party follows a bold, price reduction policy for the sake of students; the uniforms are supplied to them according to the change of seasons every year at more than 50 per cent lower prices than the retail ones.

(To Be Continued)

Kim Jong Il

A Year of Epochal Progress towards National Reunification

Splendid Fruit of the Juche Idea

In 1972 an epochal progress was made in the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In May and June last, north-south high-level talks were held in Pyongyang and Seoul and the July 4 joint statement was released, which meant the first breach in the north-south barrier during the 27 years of the country's division, a barrier built by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The announcement of the north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, was a historic event which made a big breakthrough towards the reunification of the country.

After the release of the joint statement, contacts and dialogue went on between the north and the south.

In Pyongyang, Seoul and Panmunjom there were three meetings of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Coordination Commission and the first session of the NSCC.

Through these sittings, both sides agreed that to hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country a permanent joint national organization be set up and the north and the south pool their strength and work together in all spheres, political, economic, cultural, military and diplomatic.

Last year, the preliminary talks which had dragged on for nearly one year between the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south was brought to successful conclusion and the full-dress talks opened in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of revolution, on August 30 and thus four sessions of the full-dress talks took place alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul.

As a result, a new stride was also taken in the work to alleviate the sufferings of the separated fellow-countrymen and create favourable conditions for accomplishing the cause of reunification.

All these successes gained in the north-south contacts and negotiations last year are very valuable, because they, though initial ones in view of the urgency of solution of the reunification problem, laid the groundwork for the settlement of this question and provided the principles and ways for its solution; they demonstrated to the whole world the unshakable will and ability of the Korean people to solve the reunification problem by themselves rejecting the interference of outside forces.

This is a victory of the immortal *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a splendid fruit of his wise leadership.

From the first days of the country's division, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the most fair and just national reunification programme and skilfully organized and mobilized all the people to the struggle for its realization.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"It is the invariable policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic to reunify the divided country independently and peacefully."

To settle the reunification question by the efforts of the Koreans themselves and in conformity with the interests of the Korean people precluding the interference of all outside forces is a most correct programme which is based on the great *Juche* idea and a clear-sighted programme which can grip the hearts of all Koreans and bring the whole nation to activity.

Under the seasoned leadership of the Leader, the Government of the Republic advanced reasonable proposals, concrete forms of the programme, at each stage of the development of the situation and has exerted sincere efforts to put them into effect. So, all the Koreans including those in south Korea and overseas compatriots came to understand deeply the truth that the only correct way to solve the reunification problem is to settle all matters from the standpoint of *Juche*, and the internal and external reactionary forces who hamper and oppose reunification were isolated and favourable conditions were gradually created for independent, peaceful reunification.

Especially in his August 6, 1971 speech, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the complex situation obtaining at home and abroad and manifested our readiness to contact at any time with all the political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea, thereby opening a new, epochal phase for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Last year, too, in a series of his talks with foreign journalists, he propounded the three principles of national reunification and put forward positive proposals and measures to promote the cause of reunification.

Thus, the south Korean authorities, under the pressure of the people in south Korea and the public opinion of the world, were compelled to have face-to-face talks with us and, moreover, found it unavoidable to agree on the three principles of national reunification and on the north and the south working together with concerted efforts in various fields.

This eloquently testifies to the correctness and indestructible vitality of the policy of the Government of our Republic for independent, peaceful reunification, which embodies the great *Juche* idea of the Leader.

Fervent Reverence for the Leader

The most important feature in the development of the south Korean situation in the past year is that the immortal *Juche* idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was implanted deeply in the minds of the broad sections of the people and their feelings of veneration for the Leader and their aspiration for the country's reunification rose as never before.

After the historic August 6 speech of the Leader, the trend towards reunification mounted exceptionally high in south Korea and the great idea of *Juche* spread more rapidly among the people with its great attracting power.

In particular, the 60th birthday of the fatherly Leader which our people greeted as the most auspicious event of the nation filled the hearts of the south Korean people with unbounded respect for and intense loyalty to him.

Patriotic people in south Korea organized many "groups for study of the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" everywhere in spite of rigorous fascist suppression; they studied hard to acquire the great *Juche* idea of the Leader and its embodiment—the policies for the south Korean revolution and national reunification—and carried on energetic activities to propagandize them extensively among the masses.

In many towns and villages of south Korea, from the hamlet south of the Demarcation Line to the end of Cheju-do Island, people of all strata—workers, peasants, student youths, intellectuals and conscientious entrepreneurs as well as revolutionary organizations sent to the Leader a large number of gifts marked with their allegiance to him and silk banners, congratulatory messages and messages of pledge, which they made or wrote in the stringent atmosphere of enemy's threatening with bayonets.

All these vividly told of the incomparably warm feelings of adoration cherished by the entire south Korean people for the Leader and their desire to attend him forever till the end of the sun and the moon and their indomitable will to fight to the last and win victory in their struggle for freedom and liberation and for the reunification of the country.

Their ardent sentiments of reverence and fidelity for the Leader grew more and more throughout south Korea after the historic north-south joint statement was issued and north-south contacts and dialogue proceeded thanks to the wise leadership of the Leader and the sincere efforts of the Government of the Republic.

Giving an instance of this fact, a south Korean paper dated July 20, 1972 said as follows:

"There appeared on the notice board of a newspaper office a photo which shows Premier Kim Il Sung smiling broadly, patting Director Li on the shoulder. All pedestrians stood stock-still before it on their way for work in the morning.

"They think it a dream. They confirm whether it is a dream or reality, wiping their eyes again and again. It seems the vigorously-turning wheel of history opens the once-suppressed hearts of people and gratifies their deep-seated desire and the peaks of Mt. Paekdu-san (the lofty mountain of revolution where the Leader waged the 15-year anti-Japanese armed struggle—Ed.) beckon to them within a stone's throw, so that they feel as if a sudden ecstasy of joy begins running in their veins."

A worker in Pusan cried out before a group of his colleagues numbering more than one hundred: "General Kim Il Sung is a hero and a great man. Only under the leadership of General Kim Il Sung the workers and peasants can live well."

Leaflets pledging allegiance to the Leader were found scattered everywhere in south Korea and chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and shouts of "Long live General Kim Il Sung" rang out ceaselessly from towns and villages, public gatherings and from running trains.

We can well imagine their ardent feelings of reverence for the Leader from the fact that in the 100 days up to October 14 last year since the announcement of the north-south joint statement the cases where they openly expressed their sentiments of reverence for the Leader, were ten times more than in the same period of the previous year.

A gift which the south Korean people prepared with care and presented to the great Leader with their best wishes for his longevity and good health

All these facts serve to show that the whole land of south Korea overflows with the burning desire of the south Korean people to lead a free and happy life in a reunified country, only following the fatherly Leader, as the sunflower turns to the sun, and entrusting their destiny entirely to him.

Malignant Clamours Going against the Current of the Times

Things which happened in south Korea last year proved that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their followers persisted more maliciously in their manoeuvres to dampen the unanimous aspiration of the entire Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country swimming against the current of the times.

The rapidly growing desire of the people for reunification shook the "anti-communist" system of the U.S. imperialists and their followers to its very foundation.

The hypocrisy of the "anti-communist" propaganda of the U.S. imperialists and their followers was exposed in all nakedness, as the great *Juche* idea and the brilliant realities of the northern half of the Republic were made known widely among the south Korean people through north-south contacts and dialogue.

The broad public circles and even conservative politicians, not to speak of the people, raised higher their voices in support of our just proposals, demanding many-sided negotiations and interchange and the immediate repeal of the "anti-communist law," "the national security law" and other fascist evil laws.

The south Korean economy, subordinated thoroughly to foreign monopoly capital, faced a more catastrophic and total crisis under the impact of the international currency crisis and economic depression and the measure taken by the U.S. imperialists for prevention of dollar outflow and so on.

Such developments threw into panic and unrest the U.S. imperialist aggressors who try to keep Korea divided forever and easily attain their aggressive end by pitting "Koreans against each other" and the south Korean reactionaries.

Perplexed, the U.S. imperialists and their heelers viciously machinated to obstruct the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and perpetuate her partition, running counter to the trend of the times.

Prattling that they "have no plan to reduce" their own aggression troops and that the "reunification of the Korean peninsula should after all be achieved by the UN," the U.S. imperialists increased their military "aid" to south Korea, brought there large quantities of new-type weapons and combat equipment and thus stepped up frantic war preparations.

Meanwhile, some of the south Korean authorities said good words when they sat together with us and had talks. But behind the scenes they indulged in utterances and behaviours contravening the agreements stipulated in the joint statement.

Their crafty two-faced tactics was laid bare by the fact that under the catchword of "peaceful reunification" they threw away even the signboard of "parliamentary democracy" which they had put up for form's sake, and established an undisguised one-man dictatorship system.

In south Korea an "extraordinary martial law" was proclaimed in last October in addition to the "state of emergency" which had been in force for one year or more, and a number of burlesques were staged one after another, including the "national referendum" for the "revision of the constitution," the inauguration of the "national conference for reunification," the elections to the "presidency," etc. which were conducted at the point of the bayonet.

These rackets are an attempt to cultivate their "real power" and realize their sinister design for "reunification by prevailing over communism," hampering and suppressing the widespread reunification movement of the people under the spurious slogan of "peaceful reunification."

But this is a mere fantasy of the stupid.

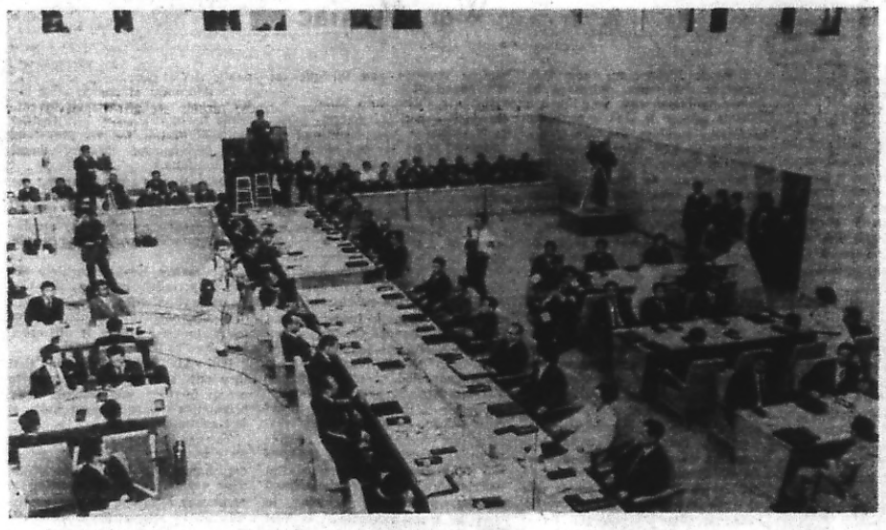
* * *

The past year's general situation in south Korea developed further in favour of the struggle of the entire Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and to the disadvantages of the reactionaries.

By no ruses can the U.S. imperialists and their followers stem this strong current of the times.

In the New Year 1973, all the Korean people both in the north and the south will unite more firmly under the banner of the great *Juche* idea and fight vigorously to smash all the obstructive machinations of the reactionaries within and without and bring about a new victory in their advance towards reunification.

Li Jip



A scene of the first session of the north-south full-dress Red Cross talks

We Condemn Brigandish Japanese Militarism

"Oriental Development Company"—Feeler of Japanese Imperialism for Economic Plunder in Korea

Sixty-five years ago, in 1908, the Japanese imperialists set up in Korea an apparatus for aggression and pillage called the "Oriental Development Company" and subjected our people to harsh exploitation.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...The 'Oriental Development Company' was an agency of vicious Japanese imperialism for exploitation, which never leaves the minds of the Koreans. Korea's vast farmland, forests and fields and her important factories, mines and irrigation facilities had belonged to this 'company.'"

The Japanese imperialists who forcibly concluded the aggressive "Ulsa protectorate treaty" in 1905 wielded State power and built a large number of Japanese land "companies" and operated them in Korea for a brigandish extortion of her countryside. Of these, the "Oriental Development Company" was run to "conduct development work in Korea" and "provide necessary funds for this work." It was an instrument for exploitation, which earned it an ill-fame in bleeding our people white.

The Japanese imperialists sold preferentially to the "company" part of the land they wrested from our peasants on the plea of "land survey" from 1910 and used the "company" as a feeler for expropriation of land.

Furnished with funds by the Japanese "government" at low interest and afforded various forms of its political guarantees, the "company" extended its aggressive talons to the Korean countryside by every possible means and method.

Taking advantage of the straitened circumstances of the Korean peasants, the "company" purchased land for a mere song on the one hand and on the other granted loans to the Korean landlords and Japanese under the watchword of agricultural "development," so that they used the money for land acquisition and usury practices in the rural areas.

These agents got loans from the "company" and reloaned the money to peasants under mortgage of land as if bestowing charity on them.

This was an insidious undertaking to make peasants saddled with debts and then requisition their land by force.

In this way, the land expropriated by them alone accounted for more than 200,000 *chongbo* in the closing days of Japanese imperialist rule, whereas it was 123,000 odd *chongbo* in 1930.

Further, the Japanese imperialists zealously maintained and protected the tenant system and consolidated it by law, calculating that they would be able to engage in a still more ruthless exploitation and plunder when they keep the backward, feudalistic relations of production in the Korean countryside. This further aggravated the age-old poverty of the Korean peasants and precipitated their mass bankruptcy and ruin.

As of the end of 1928, the tenant farmers shackled to the "Oriental Development Company" numbered close to 90,000. They were forced to toil and ground down like slaves. The "company" took away as high as 60 per cent of their harvests as farm rent. In the one year of 1938, it shipped away approximately 75,000 tons of grain, for instance. It was by no means accidental when a Korean newspaper of that time stated in denunciation of the Japanese imperialist robbers that they "drove peasants so hard like beasts of burden that the serfdom of the 15th and 16th centuries seemed to have reemerged—when the work got under way they threatened the peasants to shoot them if they were slow-going, levelling guns at them from behind."

The "Oriental Development Company" which turned up as the biggest feudal landowner in Korea not only looted land. It went so far as to grip in its clutches irrigation facilities.

Besides, the "company" carried out the work of bringing to Korea those Japanese who were to be used as scouts for their political and economic control over the Korean countryside.

On the other hand, the "company" made investments in Korea's major industrial branches with funds obtained through its extortion of her countryside. Thus it squeezed the Korean workers.

By the end of 1938, the "company" invested funds in 52 factories. The amount of its investments up until 1941 made up 11 per cent of the total sum of money invested by Japan in Korea in the form of "company capital." The profit it earned by bleeding the workers white in this way was 30 per cent on the average. Moreover, since 1918 the "company" began making inroads into the Manchurian and Mongolian areas with Korea as a stepping-stone.

As clear from this, the "Oriental Development Company" was a direct executive body for the Japanese imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement during their occupation of Korea and one of the biggest apparatuses for exploitation, which was most vicious in its character.

In short, the Japanese imperialists were the aggressors who craftily sought to establish their colonial domination over Korea's economy. Just as the brutal nature of a wolf cannot change, so the aggressive nature of imperialism can never change.

Nowadays, the Japanese militarists revived by U.S. imperialism have dipped their crooked hands of aggression deep into south Korea, penetrating into both of its industrial and agricultural domains under the signboard of "cooperation" and "development" and the like, as they did in the past, with the sinister design to restore their position of a colonial ruler in Korea.

A cogent proof of this is furnished by the fact that they sent feelers of reinvasion to south Korea frequently to conduct various kinds of "investigations." On December 5 last year they dispatched an "agricultural development investigation group" under the cloak of "cooperation." Earlier, in March and June, they sent an "agricultural economy investigation group" and "land development investigation group" on the plea of "development."

In "investigating" the situation of agriculture in south Korea they worked hard to "collect materials" to set the scale of capital investment and pillage in this branch. The real intention of the Japanese militarists is to open the way for their political and military infiltration in order to turn south Korea again into their complete colony.

But all their cunning, aggressive manoeuvres will end in failure due to the united struggle of the entire Korean people who rose as one for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Kim Byong

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (16)

April 20, 1961

A letter addressed to the student youth of south Korea was adopted at the Meeting of Student Youth held in Pyongyang in Support of the Student Youth of South Korea who demanded that the country should be reunified independently and peacefully, rejecting outside forces.

The letter said that a warm support was given to the patriotic demand of the students in the southern half for a meeting at Panmunjom of students from the north and the south to open the door to independent national reunification free from outside forces, and that the student youth in the northern half were ready to meet their fellow students in the southern half either at Panmunjom or in any other place and at any time.

May 13, 1961

A statement was issued by the Inaugural Meeting of the Committee for Peaceful National Reunification to the following effect:

With the noble mission to give a powerful impetus to realizing the supreme task of national reunification, the Committee for Peaceful National Reunification proclaims its formation to the broad public at home and abroad.

The Committee, supporting the consistent policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on peacefully reunifying the country through free north-south general elections on democratic basis, by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, free from any foreign interferences, appeals as follows:

1) Contacts, negotiations and exchanges be effected at once between the north and the south so that the Korean people themselves can achieve the reunification of their country, rejecting any and all outside interferences;

2) Exchange of letters and delegations of men of culture, arts and physical culture and sports be realized between the north and the south, joint presentation of the results of scientific studies and joint academic symposia be organized, and experience in industry and agriculture be exchanged;

3) A more dynamic anti-U.S. national saivation struggle embracing all the people be waged in resolute opposition to U.S. imperialism's outrageous interference in our internal affairs, national humiliation and inhumane atrocities and in demand of an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist army of aggression from south Korea;

4) All those who are concerned for the future of the homeland should bravely come out for negotiations between the north and the south.

The People of Chad Greeting Their National Day

Thirteen years have passed since the people of Chad smashed the colonial rule of foreign imperialists and won national independence.

Since their independence the Chadian people have achieved great successes in their struggle for liquidating the harmful effects of imperialist colonial rule, consolidating their political independence and building a new prosperous society.

The Chadian Government, following the line of "Africanizing the economy," has vigorously carried on the work of expelling foreigners from nation's administrative and economic bodies and replacing them with Chadians.

The Chadian people have also attained great achievements in developing their national economy.

Since 90 per cent of her population engage in agriculture, the Government of Chad is directing great efforts to the development of agriculture. The output of cotton is increasing year by year and domestic animals are steadily growing in number.

A rapid development is made in industry as well. Oil refineries, tanneries, oil-pressing mills, cotton ginning mills and many other factories, big and small, have now been built in Chad.

Progress has also been made in education, culture and public health service. Great attention has been paid to training their own cadres in particular.

The U.S.-led imperialists now resort to all sorts of subversive activities and sabotages to block the vigorous forward movement of the Chadian people who are striving for the creation of a new life.

But, the people of Chad who are firmly resolved not to repeat the past colonial slavery, have smashed all sorts of imperialist aggressive manoeuvres at opportune moments.

President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, taught:

"The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have common interests and are in the position to support each other in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 541.)

Today the revolutionary peoples of the world are firmly united each other on one front of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Invincible is the militant unity of the revolutionary peoples of the world formed in the common struggle against the aggressive acts of the U.S.-led imperialists.

Today the Chadian people are working hard to strengthen the unity with the progressive people of the world including the newly-independent nations in Africa. They recently took resolute steps to cut diplomatic relations and stop any cooperation with Israel, the stooge of U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over all the achievements attained by the Chadian people in their struggle for anti-imperialist, independent development and firmly believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will further strengthen and develop in the future, too.

Quite Legitimate Action against Stooges of Imperialism

A number of the newly independent African countries have recently taken a resolute action to sever the diplomatic relation with Israel.

Uganda already severed the diplomatic relation with her. Some time ago Chad, the Congo, Mali and Niger openly declared that they would do the same. More, a series of other African countries which now keep the diplomatic relation with Israel revealed their intention to take similar action, according to the foreign dispatches.

The decision of the newly independent African countries to break off the diplomatic relation with the Zionists is a clear-cut manifestation of the ardent aspiration and stand maintained by the African people in opposing imperialism and colonialism, defending their national independence and sovereign rights, achieving the complete liberation of Africa and making progress; it shows patently that they have been awakened to ever greater extent and forcefully moving on along the path of independent development.

The Zionists committed, and are committing, innumerable crimes against the Arab and African peoples, serving U.S. imperialism as its "shock force." They are zealously helping the U.S.-led imperialists and colonialists invade the African continent. The Zionist infiltration into this continent constitutes a menace to the independent development of the newly independent countries in this region as well as a stumbling block to the Africa's complete liberation, unity and progress; it is a factor in disrupting the African people's anti-imperialist front. The criminal acts perpetrated in Africa by the Zionists as a "shock force" of imperialism have touched off a wave of the bitterest hatred and indignation on the part of the African people, whose anti-Israeli campaign is gathering ever greater momentum.

The severing of the diplomatic relation with Israel by Uganda, Chad, the Congo, Mali and Niger is a legitimate action that emanates from the above-mentioned move of the African people at large. It proves that the African people are resolved not to tolerate the imperialist and colonialist aggression on the continent and the penetration of their dirty lackeys as well. It can be foreseen, to all intents and purposes, that the Zionists, the boot-lickers of U.S. imperialism, will be completely driven out of Africa. The Asian puppets of U.S. imperialism, too, will eventually be rejected and forced out of Africa and the Near and Middle East.

Now is the time when the people are energetically fighting for national sovereignty and dignity. In such an era the detestable outcasts find a way of subsistence in serving imperialism as its minion or puppet. It is natural that they should be hated, isolated and repudiated by the people who have risen in the just struggle. The same was true of the traitorous Chang Kai-shek puppet clique in Taiwan and is now true of the puppets of imperialism like them. The imperialist stooges, a band of skunks who have polluted the age of independent development, are sinking into a quagmire of ruin, judged by history and cutting a miserable figure. Never can they veil their filthy colors, though they leave no means untried to pretend to be a protector of the "national interests" or put on a make-up of "democracy" in an attempt to get themselves out of that quagmire.

The ejection of the Zionists from the African land is a blow to the imperialist policy of aggression on this region, while it gives an inspiration to the Arab people's liberation struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism and to the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, taught:

"The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic positively support the peoples of all newly independent countries in their struggle to consolidate national independence and achieve national prosperity. We shall continue to endeavour for the promotion of our relations of friendship and co-operation with the newly independent nations." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 348.)

Our people, who are consistent in their active support for the just struggle of the African people marching on vigorously along the road of anti-imperialism and independence, are giving full support to the action taken by a series of the newly independent African countries against the Zionists, considering that it has contributed to consolidation of their national independence and to the development of the anti-imperialist liberation struggle of the world people. We sincerely wish the African people new greater success in their struggle to consolidate the national independence and liberate Africa completely.

There is no doubt that the African people will win the just cause against imperialism and for independence.

Hwang Jin Sik

Vile, Provocative Fuss against Peaceful Reunification

The south Korean authorities, a report from Seoul says, have staged a large-scale "winter field exercise" in the area along the central and eastern sectors of the Military Demarcation Line from the outset of the year.

This exercise will reportedly last a few months till a thaw sets in early spring, with the participation of the several "combat teams," "airborne units," "guerilla" force and other "special units," and it is intended to "increase the combat capacity" with which they would "defeat the enemy," "free from whatever seasonal or topographical limitations."

This fire-play, by nature, is extremely provocative. It is larger in scale and longer in duration than ever.

Added to this is a large-scale "anti-vessel shooting practice" which has been launched on the South Sea of Korea from the beginning of the year.

The practice is to last a month, with many naval vessels of south Korea involved, and naval bombardment is done every day from 10 a.m. to 3 a.m. the following day, creating a warlike atmosphere.

The New Year witnesses ever mounting desire and enthusiasm of all our countrymen for national reunification. At such a time, the south Korean authorities have started the nefarious, noisy military exercises as mentioned above. This is unpardonable challenge to all the Korean people and peace-lovers throughout the world who are giving active support and encouragement to the independent peaceful reunification of Korea.

Their provocative acts are a serious violation of the historic north-south joint statement and the points agreed upon by the two sides.

Their criminal manoeuvres are meant to resist the ever growing tendency of the south Korean people toward the country's reunification and further the antagonism and confrontation between the north and the south instead of trust and unity so as to create the tension between them and perpetuate the territorial bisection.

As well known to the public, it is provided explicitly in the north-south joint statement that the three principles of independent and peaceful reunification and great national unity should be observed and the tension between the north and the south lessened and an atmosphere of mutual trust created.

What is more, at the meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission the two sides agreed upon the matter of the north and the south working by joint efforts in all domains, discussed the problems of easing the tension between them, of warding off the military conflict and of ending the state of military confrontation and reached an identity of views on guaranteeing the implementation of the agreements.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities, in gross violation of the agreements, have been committing the provocations against us both in word and in deed, getting frantic in producing a warlike atmosphere.

As already reported, the higherups and the brass hats in the south Korean authorities such as "minister of national defence," "chief of staff of the navy," and "chief of staff of the air force" let out a stream of outrageous statements through their "New Year messages" in an attempt to further the north-south confrontation and split.

On January 5 the "commandant of marine corps" of south Korea issued a statement in the same vein; he described the present situation changing favourably for the peaceful reunification of the country as in a "period of bitter ordeal of the confrontation" and blared that they should emerge "victorious" in that confrontation and that all efforts be made to keep themselves "perfectly on the alert against the enemy" and fully ready for action so that they may "take the initiative in attaining the reunification" of the country.

What all this outrageous statement means is clear enough to all. It means, in a word, that they do not want to see the country reunified independently and peacefully but intend to realize their ambition of achieving the reunification by frustrating the north-south dialogue and negotiations, invading the northern half of the Republic by force of arms and "prevailing over communism."

Such an intention of theirs can easily be seen not only in their feverish, military provocations but in their tenacious manoeuvre to depend more heavily on the outside forces.

Some time ago the "prime minister" of south Korea visited U.S.A. There he openly prattled that he "does not believe Korea will be reunified in ten years" and pleaded the U.S. imperialists for the prolonged occupation of south Korea by their aggressor troops and for an increase in military "aid."

The U.S. imperialists, on their part, keeping pace with such moves of their south Korean followers, are stepping up a cunning scheme to use them more effectively in the endeavour to achieve their aggressive designs in Korea.

Here is a glaring proof of this. In his "defence report," Laird, ex-U.S. defence secretary, raved on Jan. 8 that there is a need to "continue the military aid to south Korea" and that the south Korean troops can be used as cannon-fodder in invading the northern half of the DPRK.

It goes without saying that the "military aid" advertised by U.S. imperialism aims at increasing the combat capacity of the south Korean troops by hastening their "modernization" so as to bring them into action in a war of aggression against the northern half.

Facts tell us clearly what frantic efforts the south Korean authorities have been making to oppose the country's independent peaceful reunification and prepare for a fratricidal war at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung declared:

"These provocative acts of the south Korean authorities are infuriating the entire Korean people and the world people as well. For the sake of national reunification we are restraining our indignation and showing patience to the arrogant gangsterism on the part of the south Korean rulers." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 29.)

All the people and the People's Army in the northern half of the Republic are holding back a surge of indignation at the south Korean authorities, who have been committing a breach of faith against us, pouring cold water on the atmosphere of peaceful reunification and "producing an atmosphere of fighting." And they are patiently watching their further moves.

The south Korean authorities can never attain their ambition for the "reunification by prevailing over communism," whatever efforts they may exert to "build up their strength."

They should be aware that they will never be able to escape an ignominious ruin if they persist in the foolish, infeasible attempt and continue to go against the people's unanimous tendency toward the reunification and the trend of the times, keying up the situation to a higher pitch.

Li Sop

Friendship Visits

☆ A delegation of the Committees for Defence of the Cuban Revolution headed by Orlando Sanchez, Member of the National Leadership of the Committees for Defence of the Cuban Revolution and Chairman of the Camaguey Provincial Committee for Defence of the Cuban Revolution, arrived in Pyongyang on January 2 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Pyongyang City People's Committee.

☆ A delegation of Indian Moviemen led by D. Kumar, member of the Jury of the International Film Festival and Chairman of the All-India Committee for International Film Festival, arrived here on January 2 by plane to visit our country at the invitation of the Korean Film Export and Import Corporation.

☆ The government trade delegation of the People's Republic of Mongolia led by Natzag Sambu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the PRM, which had been visiting our country to conclude a trade protocol for 1973 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Mongolia left here on December 27 last year by train.

☆ The Chinese television technological delegation headed by Tung Lin, Vice-Director of the Central Broadcasting Administrative Bureau of China, left for home on January 6 by train after visiting our country at the invitation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee.

Ridiculous Outburst of U.S. Imperialist War Maniac

Elliot L. Richardson, new U.S. Secretary of Defence, addressed the Senate on January 10, revealing the hideous scheme of U.S. imperialism to further escalate the war of aggression in Viet Nam behind the screen of "peace."

This warmonger prattled that if the U.S. imperialist aggression army was withdrawn from South Viet Nam, "there would remain a potential threat of war escalation by North Viet Nam" and there would remain "threats" to the rightwing reactionaries of Laos and Cambodia and that it "would not put an end to the killing."

This is, indeed, a shameless tongue-lashing of a freebooter. With this jabbering in which he mistook the aggressors for the victims of aggression reversing black and white, he revealed once again the foul design of the U.S. imperialists to stay on in South Viet Nam and prolong the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, and spread the flames of war in the whole area of Indochina. The hokum of Richardson about "a potential threat of war escalation" is nothing but a ridiculous pretext to justify such heinous schemes and intrigues of U.S. imperialism.

He called without hesitation for the continuation of "massive bombing" of North Viet Nam and the "mining" of its harbors, while talking about a "peace agreement," thus glaringly laying bare the ugly nature of U.S. imperialism as war maniac under the mask of "peace."

The U.S. imperialists, behind the screen of "peace" and "negotiation," brought tens of thousands of their army "advisors" in plain clothes into South Viet Nam last year and increased the number of their aggression troops in Indochina, and frantically expanded the war adventures in North and South Viet Nam, mobilizing "B-52" bombers more than quadrupled, about half of their aircraft carriers, over 60 warships belonging to the Seventh Fleet, and even a large number of their vessels from the Atlantic. They have recently intensified on a renewed scale the provocations against Democratic Viet Nam from the air and the sea, perfidiously refusing to sign the truce agreement in Viet Nam already agreed upon with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

They foolishly scheme to solve the Viet Nam question in their favour, while trying to break the fighting spirit of the Vietnamese people by such high-handed military threat and blackmail.

But, such acts are nothing but the last-kick of the U.S. imperialist aggressors facing their doom.

The great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"No matter how desperately the U.S. imperialists may try, the Viet Nam question will surely be solved in accordance with the intentions of the Vietnamese people. It will never be solved as the former wish."

If the U.S. imperialists think that they can subdue the Vietnamese people by force and impose their brigandish demands upon them, it is a mistake.

The heroic Vietnamese people will mete out more relentless, severe punishment to U.S. imperialism, their enemy, which is resorting to reckless adventures of war escalation, going against the trend of the times and ignoring the reality, and will surely win final victory.

U.S. Imperialist "Aid" to South Korea for Aggression

One of the most important means for the policy of new colonialism pursued by the U.S. imperialists towards south Korea is the so-called "aid."

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists cover up their aggression against south Korea under the guise of 'aid.' However, it is common knowledge that the U.S. imperialists' so-called 'aid' to south Korea is nothing but a means for their policy of military aggression and unbridled plunder." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. II, Eng. ed., p. 24.)

Ever since their occupation of south Korea, the U.S. imperialists have plundered all her manpower and material resources and wealth to the maximum and mobilized and used them for the realization of their policy of military aggression, with a sinister eye to reducing south Korea to their colony and also to a military base to establish domination over the whole of Korea and to invade the Far East and Asian continent. They have perpetrated these acts of aggression and plunder under the cloak of "aid."

The aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialist "aid" to south Korea has been most strikingly revealed in their emphasis on the military aspect. Most of their "aid" is geared to military "aid."

Today in south Korea tens of thousands of U.S. imperialist armed troops of aggression and hundreds of thousands of south Korean troops are maintained on a permanent basis. The money to keep these large military forces comes in part from their military "aid."

The U.S. imperialists' "economic aid" to south Korea is also designed for their military aggression.

By means of "economic aid" they have flooded south Korea with their surplus commodities and monopolized her markets. In this way they have completely blocked an independent development of the south Korean economy and turned into their military appendage all her major economic branches including the fuel and power industry, mining industry, transport and communications, which are of vital military-strategic importance.

With a view to establishing a colonial ruling system in south Korea, the U.S. imperialists first enmeshed her in the web of many confining "treaties" and "agreements" by using the "aid" as a bait.

To take a few examples, a "ROK-U.S. economic aid agreement" was signed in December 1948, an "agreement of Joint Economic Commission on economic reconstruction and financial stability programme" in December 1953, a "ROK-U.S. agreement on surplus farm products" in the following year, the "ROK-U.S. treaty of friendship, trade and navigation" in 1956, and a "ROK-U.S. agreement on the economy and technology" in 1961.

Through these "treaties" and "agreements," the U.S. imperialist aggressors provided themselves with "legal" premises on which they seized all power to control and plunder everything economic in south Korea, the power to control the issuance of currency, finance, credit, the dealing of foreign currencies and all aspects of foreign trade, the power to exploit and plunder natural resources and grains at will, etc.

The "ROK-U.S. agreement on the economy and technology" in particular is more shackling and aggressive than any other "treaties" or "agreements." In this agreement, the U.S. imperialist aggressors forced most slavish provisions stipulating their "unlimited observation and re-examination of south Korea's planning activities and relevant recordings." This enabled them further to strengthen their control and domination over south Korea in every field of politics, economy and military affairs.

By the medium of these aggressive and enslaving "treaties" and "agreements" the U.S. imperialists have not only established the system of their complete domination over the south Korean economy, but also completely subordinated it and turned it into their military appendage.

South Korean economy's colonial dependence is most graphically expressed through the fact that the economic mainstays are at the mercy of foreign monopoly capital headed by U.S. imperialism, having fallen victims to their "aid."

The imperialist monopoly capital of the United States, Japan, West Germany, Italy, France, etc. is now flooding south Korea and seizing her economic arteries.

As a result, in south Korea 80 per cent of the oil refining industry, 65 per cent of the cement industry, 80 per cent of the electric power industry, 100 per cent of the shipbuilding industry, 100 per cent of the synthetic resin and chemical pulp industry and 100 per cent of the vinyl chloride industry are now in the hands of foreign monopoly capital, which on this basis controls every branch of south Korean industry.

South Korea's increased economic dependence is also explained by its total reliance on foreign monopoly capital for raw and other materials for industry.

Since August 15, 1945 the U.S. imperialists have completely ruined even the feeble raw material production basis in south Korea for the purpose of selling their "surplus farm produce" and "surplus" raw and other materials in the name of the so-called "aid." In this way the south Korean industry has been compelled to depend totally on foreign monopoly capital for these materials.

This industrial dependence has been further aggravated with the abruptly increasing penetration of foreign monopoly capital in recent years. As a result, south Korean industry has been shackled tighter in colonial fetters.

In 1968 the import of major raw and other materials for south Korean industry was three times greater than in 1960, and now it is jumping up.

In a word, south Korean industry today has been not only extremely ruined, but also subordinated to foreign monopolists and crippled to such an extent that it can not run even a day if foreign raw material supply is suspended.

South Korean industry's aggravated dependence caused by the U.S. imperialist "aid" is also proved by its worsening colonial deformation and one-sidedness in its structure and geographical distribution.

Before August 15, 1945 the Japanese imperialists checked the development of key industrial branches in our country except some of those for plundering strategic resources and prevented the growth of light industry. This resulted in the serious colonial onesidedness in industrial structure.

This colonial deformity in industrial structure has been further aggravated due to the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement and war manoeuvres after August 15, 1945.

As for their geographical distribution, most of the industrial productive forces have been disposed without any regard to industrial conditions of localities but in such a way as to help the U.S. imperialists to mobilize material resources for their war efforts most readily, most "safely" and as much as possible. This has added to the colonial nature of industrial distribution in south Korea, the colonial deformity handed down from the years of Japanese imperialist rule.

South Korea has now become a colonial market for U.S. imperialism; south Korean countryside, once a granary, has been reduced to a land of famine; and the people in south Korea have been hurled into an inescapable mire of poverty due to soaring prices and social chaos—inevitable products of the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement.

Without a shadow of doubt, the U.S. imperialist "aid" is not an aid but a means of aggression, subjugation and plunder.

Li Chol

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

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